The Farm.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD COW.

Having decided what breed to raise, the first important step is to know how to choose a good cow. These are a few general rules: see that the cow is as much wedge-shaped as may be; that is, viewing her from the side view, that she increases in height and depth the further you go from the head; and from a front view, that from a small head and narrow neck and shoulders she gradually and regularly enlarges to a broad hip and back. 2nd. See that her "mirror" or "escutcheon" is good and free from depreciating marks. 3rd. See that her milk veins are large and prominent, and where it enters the stomach that the hole, or better if two, are large and deep; that the udder is full in the forward part, and that the teats are of good size, well separated, and not too projecting towards the sides.

A general examination should show the head small, slender, and lengthy from the eye to the nose; the horns thin and open, not cramped or too curly; the eye full, but not too prominent, the latter quality indicating an excitability and consequent restlessness of disposition that is not favorable to the production of milk; the ear lengthy and broad, and well fringed with hair, which protects it from the annoyance of flies and indicates a strong constitution; a broad muzzle should be avoided, as showing a tendency to fat; the neck should be long, flat and narrow, with a tendency to rise at the withers, and breadth behind the arm to allow of a full expansion of the lungs, the chest being rather deep than broad; the flat-sided cow is more especially to be chosen as a milker; the hips should be wide, rugged and high, and the pelvis or haunches wide and large, drooping towards the tail; the thigh long and lean from hip to rock, the veins being prominent and easily felt; the legs slender with flat bone, and small flat feet, the hinder ones having good width between, to afford room for the udder. A long and thin tail is a great point in breeding.

The udder, to which all former points are secondary, the reservoir of the milk should be free from hair, flexible and soft, with no tendency to flesh; the bag extending well forward, as level as possible with the belly, and high up between the thighs. The feeding veins should be particularly observed. In the heifer with the first calf they must be felt for with the hand; in their case two holes will be discovered by feeling under the belly nearly in line with the navel, on each side, in good milking heifers, of about the size of a dime. As age increases the holes extend, and the veins large and easily perceived by the eye; the larger these feeding veins appear, the greater is the quantity of the milk. The teats should be well separated, not fat or fleshy, and not too long, but sufficiently tight to retain the milk, having a tendency downward—that is, to use the technical term, not "strutting," or pointing away from the quarters, as this causes waste in milk and difficulty in milking. The hide also will be found useful in determining the fitness of particular cows for particular localities, but having little to do with the milking properties. If possible, it is better to accustom a cow to cold and exposure by degrees, in which case the hide will adapt itself to the altered condition by thickening and producing more hair.

A good cow not only yields much good milk, but almost in proportion to the quantity given daily is there a long continuance of the secretion between the periods of calving. But no cow should be allowed to give milk beyond eight months, before calving; the system requires at least one month's rest; the calf will be larger and healthier, and the mother will yield better and richer milk after calving.

The fact that the system is more capable of undergoing natural, though very marked, changes in early life without danger, renders a young animal indispensable for the dairy, either to breed from or to prove profitable to the keeper. To determine the age of a cow is therefore a matter of importance, and this can be done with great precision by examining the teeth and horns.

To determine the milking qualities of a cow many important points have to be considered. In addition to those we have mentioned, the skin should be free, thin, and may be covered with hair of any color, according to the breed. The tail is by some much looked to, and it is believed that when fine, and reaching down to the hocks, with a fine tuft of hair, it is associated with other good milking points. In addition to large milk veins the network of veins seen beneath the skin over the forequarters of the udder, and the udder itself, and those which pass upwards behind towards the tail, in fact, over the perineum, are large, they are sure tests of a competent milker. They should be highly developed, large and varicose; they are irregular, in zigzag lines, knotted, and more or less oblique. To estimate them it is necessary to take into account the state of the cow in respect of flesh, the thickness of the skin, food, general activity, fatigue, journeys, heat. It is necessary, also, to recollect that in both sexes all the veins are larger in the old than in the young; that the veins which encircle the udder are those which, if the cows are in milk, vary most according to the different periods of life; though scarcely apparent in youth, they are of considerable size when, after several calvings, the operation of calving has given the gland its full development.

GROWING GARDEN PEAS.

Cor. Germantown Telegraph.

Having been a successful grower of peas for more than forty years, and having tried various way of planting and cultivating, I offer some suggestions on the subject. I have found a light sandy soil to be the best adapted to growing peas, especially for the early market. In such a soil the seed is not so liable to rot as when planted in heavy clay. Peas do not require very rich soil, although they are a heavy draft upon the land. Should the land intended for peas be very thin, it is better to manure it in the fall than the spring of the year. As soon as the manure is applied it should be turned under the surface, and when the spading is done in the spring it comes up thoroughly rotted, making the land warm and loose. The rows of peas should invariably run north and south. When so located the sun shines on both sides of them, which is very essential in maturing the pea.

I plant three drills near together, say five inches apart, then leave a space of three or four feet, owing to the height, the variety I am planting grows. Then another row of three drills, and continue the operation until the bed is filled, being careful to get the tall growers at the outside of the bed.

As soon in the spring as the ground is sufficiently dry to work, I spade as much of the bed as I desire to plant at that time. Rake it tolerably even and plant as above directed, covering the peas about four inches with well pulverized soil. Early peas should be sown about one-third thicker in the drill than late ones, as they are more liable to rot in the cold ground. As soon as the first sowing begins to come through the ground, spade more of the bed and plant again, repeating the planting at like periods until the latter part of May.

I commence working my peas as soon as they are fairly out of the ground, stirring it with the hoe to keep down the weeds. When the peas are about five inches high I bank them up a little putting fresh earth close around the young stalks. They should then be stuck with suitable brush, cut tolerably straight and sharpened a little, then pushed into the ground close to the outer edge of the outside drills and the tops leaned a little. In this way two rows of brush support three drills of peas. As soon as the early planting has done bearing, pull up the brush and vines, spade the land and plant for a fall crop. Never save seed from the vines after the best of the peas have been gathered for table use. Either let all the peas remain on a part of the row until they are fully ripe or buy new seeds.

For early peas I plant Virginia Hotspur, (now called Early Tone,) Carter's First Crop and Early Kent. They are hardier than any other varieties I have tried. For later kinds, I prefer McLean's Advancer, Eugenie, Bishop's Long Pod, Imperial and Champion of England.

GREEN FOOD FOR FOWLS.—The last requisite in the shape of diet is a regular supply of green food. Here, again, fowls kept on grass will need no attention; but for birds penned up, the daily provision is an absolute necessity, though most beginners are ignorant of it. We well remember, in our own early experience how our fowls died, we could not at first tell why; and one fine Buff Cochin cock, whose only fault was a strong vulture-hook, was, in particular, greatly regretted. An experienced friend let us into the secret; and after that we had no difficulty in keeping fowls, even where it is often said they cannot be kept in health, viz., in a yard paved with large flag-stone. The best substitute for natural grass is a large fresh turf thrown daily to each four or five hens; and even in towns it is possible to procure this, by giving children a few pence every week to keep a regular supply. Where turf is not allowed to be taken, grass may be cut or pulled; but in this case must be cut into green chaff with shears or a chaff-machine. The latter plan is how we actually managed for years in a yard only 67 by 35 feet divided into six pens; paying some child a few pence to bring fresh-cut grass daily, cutting it up and mixing it with their soft meat.

INCOME FROM COWS.—The "Mirror and Farmer" says: "Ward Parker, Esq., sends us a statement of the profits realized, in 1872, from five devons—four cows and one three-year old heifer. He commenced March 1st 1872, with one cow, to make butter; the next cow came in March 4; the other two came in the first week in April; the heifer came in the 1st of May. The butter sold from the five amounted to $396; premiums at fairs on the five cows, $84; three calves sold for $170; two calves on hand, reckoned at the same as was offered last October, $130; to all amount, $780. The same cows also furnished all the milk, cream, and butter used in the family during the year. This is the income of the five up to the time they went dry. The same cows all calved last Spring, after going three months. The calves were fed with skim milk of the cows. The butter, milk, and cream used in the family, he estimates would more than three times balance the hay and other feed used for the five calves."

☞The following advice, though intended for Winter management, may be very profitably acted upon during this and next month:

DWARF PEAR TREES.—You will, on examining your dwarf pear trees, find that they are not probably making as strong a growth as may be necessary for their best success and for the finest fruit. Now is a very suitable time to enrich the soil over the roots by applying a good top dressing of stable or yard manure. Do not heap it in a pile at the foot of the stem, but spread it broadcast in a wide circle, so that the long roots may get the benefit to their very tips. The rains and melting snow will dissolve much of the manure and carry it down into the soil among the roots, and give the trees a new start. Next spring the part which remains on the surface may be lightly spaded in, or if in an orchard, it may be worked in with a light plow, cultivator or harrow.

FARMING AS A BUSINESS.—Mr. Jos. Harriss in his Walks and Talks for January, in the "Agriculturist," says: I believe in farming, and feel sure that it can be made not only a pleasant but a profitable business. And if my land is getting cleaner and richer and my crops larger and more profitable I hope to be excused for saying so. I have told of my failures and the reasons for them. I want to tell of my successes—if I ever have any. I think the readers of agricultural papers do not need information so much as exhortation. What we want is encouragement, we want to believe that good farming will pay—and it most certainly will. Or if it does not, no other business in the community can long continue to prosper.

PARSLEY.—Every good housewife wants a supply of Parsley, and the way to make a good housewife is to be careful to anticipate all her little wants of this kind. Very few gardens have parsley, and chiefly because it is not sown early enough. It ought to be one of the first seed sown after the frost leaves the ground. It takes generally about six weeks to grow after sowing, but this period may be shortened by steeping the seeds for two or three days in water before sowing. It likes rich, heavy ground, but not where it will be burned too much in Summer.

A GOOD EARLY APPLE.—In the northern part of the State and in southern Pennsylvania, one of the best early apples is Early Joe. It is rather small, and on that account will not perhaps be profitable for market, but it is a pretty color, and of admirable flavor. Those who want something good to eat, as well as something to sell, will not go wrong. For profit, the Summer Hagloe is one of the most desirable. Further north the Primate, a large white apple, is in demand. We should be glad to know how it does in our special district.

A NEW SPECIAL CROP.—Seth Green, the renowned fish culturist, writes thus: "We have many stagnant pools about the country that are useless in their present state, and, believing that nothing is made in vain, I do not know of any other use than to make them into frog ponds. I also believe it would make the man wealthy who could raise a million frogs and get them to market. All I would claim is giving him two years' experience in experiments.

MEDICINAL.

KEARNEY'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU!

The only known remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

And a positive remedy for

Gout, Gravel, Strictures, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Dropsy,

Non-retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER & KIDNEYS,

SPERMATORRHŒA,

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder,

Calculus Gravel or Brick-dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Permantly Cures all Diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings,

Existing in Men, Women and Children,

☞NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Prof. Steele says: "One bottle of Kearney's Fluid Extract Buchu is worth more than all other Buchus combined."

Price, One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

☞SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Depot, 104 Duane Street, New York.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis.

☞Send stamp for Pamphlets, free.☜63

TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated

OF BOTH SEXES.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

DR. J. B. DYOTT, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 20 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to pre-pay postage.

Send for the *Guide to Health*. Price 10 cents.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane Street, New York.

Feb 7, 1874—1y

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,

No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Mar 29, 1873—1y

D. L. STANTON,

(Successor to STANTON & MOORE,)

DEALER IN

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IN THE "HOLLOW."

SIGN of the "RED POSTS,"

OPPOSITE THE "BEE HIVE."

may 4, 1872—tf

Temple of Fashion

M. LIEBERMAN'S

CLOTHING HALL,

IN THE "HOLLOW,"

(OPPOSITE THE "BEE HIVE,")

ELKTON, MD.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public in general to the fact that I have just returned from the Eastern markets—New York, Philadelphia and Boston—with a very fine and well selected stock of

WINTER GOODS,

comprising the very LATEST STYLES in patterns and cut, which I am prepared to sell as low—AND LOWER—than any other house in this town or in the city. By giving me an early call, it will enable you to make a good selection.

M. LIEBERMAN,

In the "Hollow," opposite the Bee Hive,"

Jan 17, 1874—tf ELKTON, MD.

The Pictorial Home Bible.

DEVOTIONAL AND EXPLANATORY; containing the Old and New Testaments, Apocrypha and Concordance, with nearly One Hundred Thousand Marginal References and Readings. Beautifully illustrated. Every Minister and Family should have one. Costs from $7.50 to $16.00. Call on

J. WILKINSON,

Nov 29, 1873—tf Whig Building, ELKTON, MD.

MEDICINAL.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Oct 25, 1873—1y

FOUTZ'S

Vegetable Life Invigorator,

OR,

Health Restorative.

composed of simple vegetable extracts; it contains nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, its functions being to substitute strength for weakness, which it never fails to do. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and is good for Females, old or young.

As a simple appetizer it will replace with advantage any Bitters in the market, its use being perfectly safe, and its taste pleasant.

It is the best anti-Dyspeptic extant, and will cure DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, HEART DISEASE, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, DISEASE OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, and Purifies the Blood.

The Invigorator, by its harmless and exhilarating effects, makes life pleasant, by substituting the cheerfulness consequent upon vigor and health to the morbid influences of a shattered constitution, a diseased Liver or Spleen.

It will strengthen all who are in any way prostrated by nervous debility.

The feeble, the languid, the old and the young, all should give FOUTZ'S LIFE INVIGORATOR a trial. It will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health.

A sure preventive of the weakness and diseases of women, and a positive corrector of the same. Ladies, send stamp for circular giving testimony of what it has done for your sex.

Price, $1 per bottle. Prepared by

DAVID E. FOUTZ,

Sept 20, 1873—1y BALTIMORE, MD.

Sold by DR. H. H. MITCHELL, ELKTON, MD.

KEYS & HOPKINS,

PROVISION DEALERS,

On Main Street, Elkton, corner of Church, have constantly on hand all the good things of the season, such as the people of Elkton daily need:

Beef, Lamb and Mutton, Sugar-Cured Hams, Shoulder and Side Bacon, Lard, Dried Beef & Sausage, Fresh and Salt Fish, Flour, Meal and Feed, Canned and Dried Fruit, Vegetables in their Season,

And all other articles kept in a first-class Provision Store.

☞Every article guaranteed to be as represented.

KEYS & HOPKINS.

Jan 24, 1874—tf

ORPHANS' COURT.

The STATED MEETINGS of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county will be held on the SECOND TUESDAY in every month. Executors, Administrators and Guardians, wanting their accounts stated, will please bring in the vouchers a few days before Court.

REUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.

Nov 30, 1867—y

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF THE

Board of School Commissioners of Cecil County,

FOR THE YEAR 1872-3.

The School Commissioners of Cecil county would report that the schools of our county have been kept open during nine months of the past year. As regards their efficient working, they have not declined; on the contrary, we think that they have advanced in this respect. Several new School Districts have been created, by the division of old ones, in order more fully to meet the wants of the pupils. Such is now the condition of the various School Districts, that there will be no necessity for much change in the future.

The teachers of the Schools seem to be earnest and diligent in their work; and by means of Teachers' Associations, and a free interchange of views in reference to their work, are qualifying themselves for a more thorough discharge of their duties. We think the Institute held under the supervision of the President of the State Normal School, in March of the past year, has had a good influence over the teachers in giving a fresh impulse to their minds, and by giving more enlightened views of their duties and responsibilities.

We have built, during the year, four new school houses, and greatly altered and repaired several others; so that with a few more new houses the whole county will be supplied. It should be stated that all the houses are built in the best manner, after a careful examination of various plans, and in accordance with the wants of the districts in which they are built.

It will be seen by the Annual Report, that the Colored Schools of the county are placed upon the same footing with the others in all respects. They are well conducted; the School Board insisting that the teachers of these schools shall be fully competent for their work.

The present School law is working well, and doing an efficient work in our county for the education of the young, and qualifying them for the active duties of life.

By order,

JOHN SQUIER,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Number of School Houses	77
Frame 42, Brick 21, Log 2, Stone 9.	
" Male Teachers (Principals)	23
" Female " "	56
" Male " (Assistants)	22
" Female " "	101
Total	101
" Fenced Lots	30
" Schools having Outbuildings	62
" " having sufficient Blackboards	52
" " having good Furniture	60
" Wall Maps	50
" Terms Schools were open	3
" Different Pupils for the year—White 4,861, Colored 279	5,140
" Pupils in average attendance—White 2,473, Colored 315	2,788
" Official school visits paid by Examiner	137

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

	Fall Term, 1872.	Winter Term, 1872–1873.	Spring Term, 1873.	Summer Term, 1873.
On Roll	2929	3321	.....	2979
Average Attendance	2156	2457	.....	2215

	1873.
Number of Pupils studying Spelling	3049
" " " Reading	2892
" " " Writing	2766
" " " Arithmetic	2174
" " " Geography	1626
" " " Grammar	734
" " " History	748
" " " Book-keeping	155
" " " Algebra	86
" " " Philosophy	83

SCHOOL HOUSES BUILT OR ENLARGED DURING THE YEAR.

Number of School	District	Brick or Frame	Cost	Length in feet	Width in feet	Height in feet	Square feet of Blackboard	Outbuildings—Yes or No	Fences—Yes or No	Cost of Furniture	
6	3	Frame,	$100 00	21	18	10	18	Yes	No,	.....	Furniture included in cost.
2	2	Frame,	924 00	30	28	10	81	Yes	No,	.....	Furniture included in cost.
7	1	Frame,	922 00	30	28	10	84	Yes	Yes	.....	Furniture included in cost.
5	5	Brick,	2,271 19	44	28	12	112	Yes	Yes	$283 00	Not yet paid.
5	3	Stone,	418 00	...	...	...	...	Yes	No,	.....	Enlarged.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.		Schools	Number of different Pupils for the year	Teachers' Salaries	Incidental Expenses	Building, Furniture, Repairs	Cost of Books	Total	Receipts from Books
District No. 1	No. 1	49	$314 00	$39 17	.....	$53 03	$406 20	$66 00	
	" 2	56	344 00	38 32	$924 00	131 42	1,437 74	63 00	
	" 3	36	218 00	2 27	.....	246 06	426 33	50 00	
	" 4	127	788 67	112 28	.....	57 10	958 05	183 00	
	" 5	21	192 00	9 76	69 20	.....	270 96	37 00	
	" 6	83	610 00	81 40	60 00	188 74	941 14	151 00	
	" 7	..	.....	.....	922 00	.....	922 00	.....	
		372	2,466 67	283 20	1,975 20	656 35	5,364 42	552 00	
District No. 2	No. 1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	" 2	21	288 00	76 54	.....	12 80	377 43	40 00	
	" 3	21	288 00	21 35	.....	37 97	347 72	61 00	
	" 4	32	288 00	46 59	.....	33 36	367 95	54 00	
	" 5	258	1,584 66	90 28	.....	468 15	2,143 09	368 00	
	" 6	35	296 00	57 60	.....	45 19	398 79	50 00	
	" 7	29	192 00	12 35	.....	31 47	298 82	50 50	
	" 8	..	.....	.....	150 00	.....	150 00	.....	
		400	2,696 66	275 71	150 00	632 03	3,901 40	669 50	
District No. 3	No. 1	27	296 00	88 53	.....	71 32	455 85	41 00	
	" 2	191	1,125 00	231 62	5 75	339 63	2,051 40	383 00	
	" 3	35	296 00	17 61	.....	56 19	365 80	61 00	
	" 4	33	296 00	29 62	.....	70 74	397 36	59 00	
	" 5	47	318 10	25 76	418 00	63 05	825 81	112 45	
	" 6	26	279 58	64 85	400 00	77 59	821 82	59 00	
	" 7	43	320 00	17 03	.....	45 97	383 00	73 00	
	" 8	32	416 00	37 80	.....	32 71	498 63	133 00	
	" 9	28	288 00	37 57	.....	125 86	451 43	62 00	
		515	3,950 48	550 91	824 65	933 09	6,239 13	983 45	
District No. 4	No. 1	141	718 00	40 10	.....	131 51	919 61	288 00	
	" 2	100	576 00	64 64	.....	74 62	565 26	139 50	
	" 3	78	555 53	29 01	.....	118 22	682 79	148 76	
	" 4	100	320 00	27 96	.....	24 80	572 76	96 00	
	" 5	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	" 6	68	336 00	31 82	.....	20 86	390 68	116 00	
	" 7	73	296 00	47 81	.....	81 61	425 42	73 00	
	" 8	70	317 50	55 98	.....	68 45	511 93	122 00	
	" 9	65	314 00	19 20	.....	20 29	353 49	88 00	
	" 10	22	288 00	47 60	.....	20 35	364 95	40 00	
		729	3,721 63	364 15		569 71	4,576 80	1,121 26	
District No. 5	No. 1	22	288 00	9 80	.....	24 42	322 22	52 00	
	" 2	50	312 00	31 21	.....	14 09	357 30	75 31	
	" 3	40	296 00	11 77	.....	54 09	341 86	52 00	
	" 4	41	296 00	25 34	.....	52 77	374 11	52 00	
	" 5	153	815 23	52 17	2,271 19	98 22	3,236 81	198 00	
	" 6	21	265 50	13 92	.....	10 68	290 10	23 00	
	" 7	48	314 00	56 73	.....	61 22	431 95	52 00	
	" 8	51	288 00	14 75	.....	40 50	342 91	39 00	
	" 9	51	296 00	18 63	.....	32 91	347 54	72 00	
	" 10	52	320 00	45 10	.....	47 29	412 39	87 00	
	" 11	79	350 00	31 51	.....	61 69	444 00	118 76	
	" 12	40	288 00	9 15	.....	25 30	322 45	53 00	
	" 13	119	567 00	35 69	.....	91 04	696 73	144 00	
		740	4,685 73	357 77	2,271 19	598 31	7,923 00	998 07	
District No. 6	" 1	26	296 00	30 32	.....	11 40	337 72	62 00	
	" 2	52	318 14	68 38	113 23	62 94	562 69	72 00	
	" 3	64	318 00	27 75	.....	16 50	362 29	91 67	
	" 4	68	336 00	31 39	.....	43 73	376 05	92 00	
	" 5	81	336 00	23 87	.....	30 53	430 40	87 00	
	" 6	86	655 50	65 83	.....	103 33	824 66	111 00	
	" 7	56	312 00	28 17	.....	23 28	365 45	76 00	
	" 8	50	336 00	20 83	.....	11 31	392 14	87 00	
	" 9	76	354 00	31 15	.....	48 35	433 50	108 00	
	" 10	65	417 68	85 09	.....	159 92	663 69	91 00	
	" 11	19	187 13	14 20	.....	12 44	213 77	22 00	
		665	3,922 45	429 88	113 23	457 73	4,925 27	905 67	
District No. 7	No. 1	80	420 00	80 14	.....	80 14	591 14	110 00	
	" 2	55	336 00	42 25	.....	44 18	407 63	85 00	
	" 3	72	328 00	31 07	170 76	58 41	591 18	82 00	
	" 4	50	352 00	51 21	111 51	31 41	520 13	74 00	
	" 5	322	1,884 40	264 18	.....	321 02	2,793 90	439 00	
	" 6	38	288 00	19 18	.....	24 88	372 06	52 00	
	" 7	71	441 87	40 12	.....	61 77	544 07	86 10	
		691	4,029 27	645 64	282 21	622 02	5,559 11	928 10	
District No. 8	No. 1	105	620 00	56 52	.....	111 97	858 49	148 50	
	" 2	50	312 00	41 66	.....	4 31	358 00	43 00	
	" 3	89	410 80	47 22	.....	32 07	490 07	81 42	
	" 4	78	320 42	31 01	.....	16 31	471 74	109 56	
		322	1,811 22	169 41		164 67	2,178 30	385 48	
District No. 9	No. 1	56	314 00	21 80	.....	46 61	382 41	81 00	
	" 2	89	318 00	45 74	.....	66 13	459 87	115 00	
	" 3	60	320 00	35 60	.....	82 54	482 16	117 00	
	" 4	60	332 00	27 45	.....	27 71	387 16	102 10	
	" 5	51	304 00	22 03	.....	23 28	349 31	75 00	
	" 6	31	322 00	31 21	.....	18 13	366 37	74 00	
	" 7	51	314 00	26 07	.....	29 56	369 63	86 00	
		417	2,291 00	206 91		294 98	2,796 91	651 10	
COLORED SCHOOLS.									
District No. 2	No. 1	28	280 50	37 53	.....	19 21	337 27	47 00	
	" 2	37	281 37	23 33	.....	22 66	329 11	67 00	
District No. 3	No. 1	37	310 14	31 78	.....	43 01	387 53	86 00	
District No. 5	No. 1	15	52 50	.....	.....	.....	52 50	15 00	
District No. 7	No. 1	54	328 00	42 01	.....	21 96	391 99	97 00	
	" 2	61	296 00	37 53	.....	20 38	353 71	65 00	
District No. 8	No. 1	47	320 00	20 73	.....	19 39	360 12	51 00	
		7	1,279	1,869 01	192 34	156 37	2,222 53	428 80	
		73	15,163	31,701 02	3,421 96	5,663 48	54,949 50